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BEAVER ARGUS.

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POETICAL.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer shower
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The leaf-trees leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate;
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers,
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or hears too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them,—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless Universe
Is life—there are no dead.

Miscellaneous.

Pennsylvania—Clymer.

We do not often have a chance, says the New York *Tribune*, to praise the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but we never leave one unimproved, and we are now enabled to gratify our natural inclination with a good conscience. Their nomination of Hester Clymer for Governor is one that it was eminently fit that they should make. For, in the first place, he is a good citizen, of very fair abil-

lives in Berks county, which has generally given large Democratic majorities, and has repeatedly tried Governor Geary—but has failed—and it is but just to give him another chance. Then he was a Whig in other days; and it is but fair that the party which has furnished to the Democracy of Pennsylvania so large a share of its brains should occasionally have the post of honor; and it shows a proper liberality in the birthright members to accord it. But, lastly and chiefly, Mr. Clymer was an unmitigated, unqualified Copperhead throughout the war, and did not hesitate to say anything else. He protested the decision of the Democratic majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which pronounced null and void the act of Congress providing for the enrollment and calling out of the national forces"—a decision which, had it not been overruled, would have laid the republic prostrate at the feet of the rebellion, and effected the dissolution of the Union. We do not know that he ever affected to desire the triumph of the national arms—we *do* know that all his public acts and utterances tended to secure the success of the rebels. Mr Clymer was in all things in perfect accord with nine-tenths of his party, is their proper representative, and will poll their full vote. There is no cheat in the nomination, which makes a square, clear issue. If he gets beaten, it will be because the people are not of his school, but believe in upholding the Union.

REAL UNIONISM.—We cannot consent that the live and living traitors of the country shall ever enjoy any variety of political power, much less that they shall ever be elected to a political office. The true and proper punishment of treason is *death*. If we know life and liberty to those who have, for four years endeavored to overthrow the government we do all that justice or humanity could require, and more, we stretch the quality of magnanimity to its utmost tension. We agree with the Pittsburg Dispatch in the following:

Petitions from the real Union men of Alabama, Virginia, Mississippi, and other Southern States, flow in to Washington, entreating that they may not be deprived of the protection of the United States authorities until matters there are once more settled, and the bitter rebel spirit now rampant, has had time to expend itself. There is nothing they dread more than the return of the original traitors and secessionists to power, either in the State or Federal Governments. Congress owes it to the Union men of the South—not the amnestied—that care shall be taken and legislation so shaped as to keep these men who ever were themselves base ingrates, out of political power. Any other course would inaugurate a state of affairs, compared to which the terroism of the Davis tyranny was nothing.

Jefferson Davis.

From Henry S. Foote's "War of the Rebellion."

I saw him first in the city of Vicksburg, more than thirty years ago, as Lieutenant Davis. He was then a young man of modest and pleasing aspect, and manners, but gave slight indications of any ability likely to lead to future distinction. He married, left the army, and settled himself on a plantation of respectable dimensions in the southern part of the county of Warren, some twenty miles from the city of Vicksburg, where he has constantly resided since, until he became President of the Confederate States.

Mr. Davis and his official associates had no correct conception of the true character and dimensions of the war into which they had so hastily plunged, as was afterward frankly confessed in many a lugubrious harangue and in more than one solemn official document. They did not believe at first that the conflict would endure for a twelve-month, and were even weak enough to calculate most confidently on strong Northern aid, which it is now well known there never was the least probability of their receiving, albeit ex-President Pierce and several others, whose letters to Mr. Davis have recently seen the light, had plied this confiding personage with secret promises of support, upon which he built in part his hopes of one day wielding an imperial scepter.

As to the interposition of foreign powers in behalf of the now warring States of the South, though many deceitful assurances were received from abroad at different periods of the contest, no man of sound intellect anywhere now supposes that either the French or English Government ever seriously thought of embroiling itself in a transatlantic civic feud. Mr. Davis vetoed more bills during the short provisional *regime* than all the Presidents of the United States put together, from Washington to Lincoln inclusive, and no attempt to pass a single bill over his head was ever made.

DAVIS' CABINET.

There were only two of these functionaries whose official qualifications were even respectable, the attorney general, Mr. Watts, of Alabama, and the postmaster general, Mr. Reagan, of Texas. The secretary of war, Mr. Benjamin, besides his inability to meet the military exigencies which he had been encountering, as well as the more serious ones in prospect, was the last man of a high cabinet position of the greatest and most vital character.—His reputation for integrity had never been good, and of late years it had become deeply tarnished by his known participancy in schemes of notorious corruption, both in the State of Louisiana and in Washington City. The offensive moral odor arising from the celebrated Houmas fraud, one of the most unblushing and profligate legislative transactions that had ever disgraced the annals of a free people, had affixed such a stigma upon the reputation both of Mr. Benjamin and his friend and patron, Mr. John A. Slidell, as it was not possible that any lapse of time could entirely efface.

SEDDON.

The career of Mr. Seddon as secretary of war will long be remembered by all who ever entered the war department, while he sat enthroned therein, with unmingled regret and indignation. It may be safely asserted that he did not possess one of the qualities needful to a creditable and useful performance of the duties which were now devolved on him. He was never able to learn even the ordinary routine of official business, and often scornfully declined attendance to matters of the most urgent importance. He was as arrogant and insulting to those who approached him in his official *sanctum* as he was notoriously servile and fawning to his own executive chief. He evinced, from his very entrance into office, an utter disregard of all constitutional obligations, and in the exercise of the authority committed to him he proved himself to be the most heartless and ruffianly tyrant whom I ever yet saw in the possession of official power. Though he had always been an ardent State-rights man in profession, up to the breaking out of the war, it soon became evident that he had never sincerely cherished the smallest regard for the principles embodied in the well known State-rights creed, and he habitually trampled under foot, and without a blush upon his livid and sinabilious visage, all the anciently recognized muniments of State sovereignty.

GENERAL HINDMAN ONE OF DAVIS' PETS

General Hindman, of Arkansas, when a very young man, had in the State of Mississippi been a most noisy and unscrupulous advocate of Jefferson Davis and secession, at that time propounded—had afterward gone to Arkansas, where he had led for many years a very turbulent and disreputable life, but by force of party drill had been sent for a year or two to the Federal Congress—when the war broke out, was almost immediately given a high military command, and was rapidly promoted until, as a major general, he was sent to the State of his residence for the purpose of holding an important position there.—This man, as his own formal report to the war department evidenced, finding, as he said, that the very comprehensive provisions of the conscription law were not quite comprehensive enough to suit his purposes, deliberately amplified them by proclamation, declared martial law throughout Arkansas and the northern portion of Texas, and demanded the services of all whom he had thus illegally and tyrannically embraced in his own wide-sweeping conscription list.

All who refused to obey his mandate as he expressly confessed, were apprehended, subjected to trial by a military court appointed at the instant by Hindman himself, and when convicted, as a number of them were, of an offense which he unblushingly acknowledges in this same report, wholly unknown to the law of the land, he had them executed, and, going even beyond the infernal Jeffreys himself in barbarity, he, as he also ostentatiously declares in that same report, took care to be present to witness the dying agonies of his victims. This man seized upon all the cotton and other property for which he had use, (as he boldly avows), burned some, retained some, and appropriated a third portion to such purposes as he pleased. His cruelties were so enormous in Arkansas that it became unsafe that he should remain there longer.

SEDDON AS A CHEAT.

And yet Mr. Davis retained this man in the office of secretary of war, amid continual indications of popular indignation and disgust, from month to month and from year to year, for would he have been at last seen to vacate the official position which he had so long deeply dishonored, but for the undeniable fact that I had directly charged him upon recorded testimony—that is to say, upon the evidences supplied by the books of his own department—of having caused to be paid to himself, by his own official subordinates, forty dollars per bushel for his whole crop of wheat for the year 1864, while he was, by the instrumentality of forcible impressment, compelling the farmers of North Carolina, Georgia, and other States, to yield up their wheat to the government officials at the inadequate price of from seven to nine dollars in confederate paper. I made this exposition in the last speech which I delivered in the confederate congress.

Mr Seddon resigned the department of war the very next day. As chairman of a special committee of the confederate Congress, charged, at my quiring into cases of illegal imprisonment I obtained from the superintendent of the prison-house in Richmond, under the official sanction of the department of war itself, a grim and shocking catalogue of several hundred prisoners then in confinement therein, not one of whom was charged with anything but suspected political infidelity, and this, too, not on oath in a single instance. Before I could take proper steps to procure the discharge of these unhappy men, the second suspension of the writ of liberty occurred, and I presume that such of them as did not die in jail remained until the fall of Richmond into the hands of the Federal forces.

THE ERLANGER LOAN.

The celebrated Erlanger loan, the proposition to enlist in which came to Richmond under the sinister auspices of Mr. John A. Slidell, seemed to a considerable number of the members of the confederate congress to be a speculative project, adroitly set on foot chiefly for the benefit of Messrs. Slidell, Benjamin & Co., their aiders and abetters in the United States and foreign countries, and therefore we struggled most earnestly to defeat it by every expedient known to parliamentary tactics. By the aid of the celebrated ten minutes rule and the sitting with closed doors, it was carried by a somewhat meager majority in the house.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The fact was very well known to me that Mr. Davis and his friends were confidently looking for foreign aid, and from several quarters. It was stated in my hearing repeatedly, and by several special friends of the confederate President, that one hundred thousand French soldiers were expected to arrive within the limits of the confederate States by the way of Mexico; while it was more than once rumored that a secret compact, wholly unauthorized by the confederate constitution, with certain Polish commissioners who had been lately on a visit to Richmond, had been effected, by means of which Mr. Davis would soon be supplied with some thirty thousand additional troops, then refugees from Poland, and sojourning in several European States, which latter force, when it should arrive, not being levied under congressional authority, would be completely at the command of the President for any purpose whatever.

A YOUNG LADY in Florida, who had been gradually becoming insane, lately destroyed her ambrotypes and letters, set fire to her clothing in a wardrobe, and pressing herself in heavy woolen fabrics, and a broadcloth cloak, set fire to herself and sprang into bed, where she was found enveloped in flames, with clasping hands exclaiming, "Oh, ain't this glorious? Ain't I a martyr?" Though her limbs and the lower part of her body were baked brown, she did not appear to suffer pain.

Remarkable Escape of Emigrant Missionary.

Some years ago a young man holding a subordinate position in the East India Company's service, twice attempted to destroy himself by snapping a loaded pistol at his head. Each time the pistol missed fire. A friend entering his room shortly afterward, he requested him to fire it out of the window. It then went off without any difficulty. Satisfied thus that the weapon had been duly primed and loaded the young man sprang up, exclaiming, I must be preserved for something great," and from that moment gave up the idea of suicide, which for some time previous had been uppermost in his thoughts. That young man afterward became Lord Clive.

Two brothers were on one occasion walking together, when a violent storm of thunder and lightning overtook them. One was struck dead on the spot; the other was spared, also would the name of the great reformer, Martin Luther, have been unknown to mankind.

Bacon the sculptor, when a tender boy of five years old, fell into the pit of a soap-boiler, and must have perished had not a workman just entering the yard, observed the top of his head and delivered him.

When Oliver Cromwell was an infant, a monkey snatched him from his cradle, leaped with him through a garret window, and ran along the leads of the house. The utmost alarm was excited among the inmates, and various were the devices used to rescue the child from the guardianship of his newly found protector.—All were unavailing; this would-be rescuers had lost courage and were in despair of ever seeing the baby alive again, when the monkey quietly retraced his steps and deposited its burden safely on the bed. On a subsequent occasion the waters had well-nigh quenched his ineffable ambition. He fell into a deep pool from drowning in which a clergyman named Johnson was the sole instrument of his rescue.

At the seige of Leicester a young soldier, about seventeen years of age, was drawn out for sentry duty. One of his comrades was very anxious to take his place. No objection was made, and this man died. He was shot dead while on guard. The young man first drawn forward became the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

[illegible] dead. A nurse [illegible] she saw some signs of vitality, [illegible] the feeble spark of life was saved from being extinguished, and an eminent author and consistent Christian preserved to the world.

John Wesley, when a child, was only just preserved from fire. Almost the moment after he was rescued the roof of the house where he had been, fell in. Of Philip Henry a similar instance is recorded.

John Knox, the renowned Scotch reformer, was always wont to sit at the head of the table with his back to the window. On one particular evening, without, however, being able to account for it, he would neither himself sit in the chair, nor permit any one else to occupy his place. That very night a bullet was shot in at the window purposely to kill him; it grazed the chair in which he sat and made a hole in the foot of a candle-stick on the table.

Many years have now elapsed since three subalterns might have been seen struggling in the water off St. Helena; one of them, peculiarly helpless, was fast succumbing. He was saved to live as Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. The life of John Newton is but the history of marvelous deliverances. As a youth he had agreed to accompany some friends on board of a man-of-war. He arrived too late; the boat in which his friends had gone was capsized and all its occupants drowned. On another occasion, when tide surveyor in the port of Liverpool, some business had detained him, so that he came much later than usual, to the great surprise of those who were in the habit of observing his undeviating punctuality. He went out in the boat as heretofore to inspect a ship, which blew up before he reached her. Had he left the shore a few moments sooner he must have perished with the rest on board.

ON a recent trip of one of the Illinois river packets—a light draft one—the passengers were startled by the cry of a "man overboard!" The steamer was stopped, and preparations made to save him, when his voice was heard exclaiming, "Go ahead with your old steamboat! I'll walk along behind you."

A person looking over the catalogue of professional gentlemen of the bar, with his pencil wrote against the name of one of the bustling order,—"Has been accused of possessing talents." Another seeing it, immediately wrote under:—"Has been tried and acquitted."

A PENNSYLVANIA seven year old was reproved lately for playing outdoor with boys; she was "too big for that now." But with an imaginable innocence she replied, "Why granny, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

Fight with Indians—An Obstinate Conflict—Every Redskin Slain.

The Humboldt *Register* of January 20th, gives the following account of a late fight with Indians:

One of the best fights yet recorded since the Indians on our Northern border commenced hostilities was that made near the confluence of Queen's river and Fish creek last week.

The Indians had become so daring and troublesome of late that communication between Dun Glen and Camp McDermit was unsafe. The Queen's river region was dangerous. Captain G. D. Conrad determined on a raid against the marauders. All preparations made, the command set out from Dun Glen on the morning of the 8th, headed for Queen's river. The entire command consisted of fifty-six persons.

After extraordinary suffering from the cold, and a long march of three days, they at length arrived upon the Indians, and immediately the fight began in its fury. The Indians had the advantage of the ground. The field fought over was about two miles square, and a large portion of it was very much cut up with gullies and ravines, and bore also a great quantity of Spanish broom. The Indians could not have selected a field better adapted to their style of warfare.

The Indians discovered the three columns coming dashing down on them when about a mile distant, and then they could be distinctly seen preparing for battle—dividing off into squads of four and six, and selecting their places for combat where it would be most difficult to manœuvre cavalry. Each warrior had from fifty to seventy-five poisoned arrows, giving each squad from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty shots. The moment before the battle commenced, owing to the extreme cold, a dense cloud of frost commenced flying so thick that a horseman could not be distinctly seen over a hundred yards.

This gave the Indians a great advantage, as it compelled the soldiers to fight at short range, so that the bow and arrow could be used, and it also increased the chances of escape for the Indians. Had the frost commenced flying earlier, no doubt many of them would have escaped. The plan of battle was such that the right and left columns flanked the Indians and soon surrounded them. They fought with desperation. In no instance did a warrior lay down his arms till he lay down as he lies. They charged their arrows, between their fingers, charged with as much bravery as any soldiers in the world. The excitement was intense. Soldiers, citizens and the savages charging and yelling, each straining all his powers to destroy the other, the wild, ringing war-hoop, the rapid firing of eighty disciplined men, the thunder of a cavalry charge, altogether created a scene that beggars description.

The battle continued in full force for two and a half hours, when the conflict was reduced to points, at which several warriors had selected deep, short gullies, and were making what they know to be their last fight.

* * * * * * *

The battle, with the exception of a few straggling shots, was over. The Indians had fought with a heroism that astonished every one who had witnessed it. They made no offer to surrender; uttered no sound but yells of defiance, and continued to fire their poisoned arrows until they were so weak that they could throw them but a few feet; and some of them dying would shoot an arrow straight up into the air, in the hope that the deadly missile would fall on the hated and victorious foe.

At the close of the battle thirty-five dead Indians lay on the field, with their bows and quivers still clutched in their hands. All of them were large powerful men—a picked company of braves prepared for battle. But five squaws were in the band, and they were acting in the capacity of a pack train. Two of them were killed in battle by mistake, the other three were furnished with some provisions, and left unmolested.

Scouting parties made the entire circuit of the field, and found that no living thing had escaped, as the snow was three inches deep, and there were no tracks leading from the camp.

On the Union side seven were wounded.

The Indian camps were all destroyed, the wounded all cared for, and the command marched for Fish creek, where water could be obtained, and camped, the train having arrived there before them.

A CERTAIN deacon being accustomed to snore while asleep in church, he received the following polite note: "Deacon ——— is requested not to commence snoring to-morrow until the sermon is begun, as some persons in the neighborhood of his pew would like to hear the *text*."

A POOR darkey who was sent to jail for marrying two wives, excuses himself by saying that when he had one she fought him, but when he had two they fought each other.

A MAN much addicted to snoring remarked to his bedfellow in the morning "that he had slept like a top." "I know it," replied the other, "like a humming top."

A War Anecdote.

Colonel Heros Von Borcke, who is writing for Blackwood the story of his adventures as aid to the rebel General Stewart, during the war, tells the following story, which being at his own expense, is probably true:

One of the Yankee officers, who, as I was later informed, was the Colonel of a regiment that effected its escape from Harper's Ferry, had attracted my attention by his gallantry and the excellent dispositions he made of his troops. I saw him again galloping very near us on a handsome gray horse, quickly discovering our weak points, and posting and instructing men accordingly. After having left him undisturbed for some time, I thought it necessary to put a stop to the proceedings, and selecting a couple of my marksmen, who had been pointed out to me as the best shots, I made across the open space in front of our lines directly toward him. Having arrived within reasonable distance, I ordered my sharpshooters to fire at the daring Colonel, who was moving along at an easy gallop, without having paid me the slightest attention. After several bullets had whistled quite close to him, he suddenly halted, and turning around, advanced a few steps and made me a military salute in the most graceful manner possible. Then calling out to one of his men to hand him a carbine, he raised the weapon, took a deliberate aim at me, and sent his ball so close to my head that I thought it had carried away a lock of my hair. I saluted him now on my part, and wheeling round quietly, both of us rode back to our respective lines.

The Cattle Plague.

The Committee on Commerce, of the House of Representatives, have reported a bill, which has passed the House, amending the bill prohibiting the importation of cattle, by giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to suspend its operations in cases where it will not tend to introduce infectious diseases among cattle. The President also authorized him to declare the act inoperative whenever his judgment assured the importation of cattle not to be injurious. Punishment is also provided for offenders against this law." The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, in response to an application, that no general permit can be granted to importers of hides, and that before a cargo can be removed from a vessel indubitable evidence must be produced that the mals that have died from the effects of the cattle scourge.

This all seems very well, and yet we are impressed that gentlemen at Washington do not appreciate the imminence and the immensity of the danger that threatens us. The cattle plague is one of the most dreadful scourges that ever desolated the earth. It is malignant and infectious, almost beyond belief. A single diseased bullock, or hide, imported from Englann now, might kindle the flames of the plague in our cattle, and sweep them away by the million, inflicting upon the nation a calamity only inferior to that of a war. The only thorough protection is in forbidding absolutely the importation of cattle or hides from Europe, until the plague passes away. It is useless to adopt any safeguards unless they are so complete as to be unmistakable by any blundering officials. There is only folly in exclusiveness in this matter, unless we cut off the chances of infection.

The Fruits of Liberty.

In his speech on Saturday night, General Howard reported that he had official notice of seventy thousand negro children attending school in the Southern States, and he knew of many self-supporting schools beside. He mentioned six colored schools in one town, Tullahassee; in Lynchburg he found a school taught by a colored man. The Freedmen's Bureau had secured school privileges in the labor contracts, he added. The Macon Journal reports that more than four thousand colored people, of both sexes and all ages, are attending schools in that city. "Whole regiments of colored people have learned to read," said General Howard, "and I should not be surprised to hear that on every plantation at the South, some of the people know to read."

Six years ago, men were hanged and women imprisoned for teaching colored children to read. Six years hence a great part of these very colored people will be in the exercise of the elective franchise, with the voluntary consent of the communities in which they live, and as the natural result of their intelligence, enterprise, and good conduct.—*N. Y. Post.*

DEEP learning will make you acceptable to the learned; but it is only an easy and obliging behavior and entertaining conversation that will make you agreeable in all companies.

A YOUNGSTER, four years old, being asked by his parents if he said his prayers at night during their absence from home replied, "No, but I counted a hundred."

A FOOTMAN having learned from his master that mala propos meant "out of place," meeting a brother footman who had been discharged, he exclaimed, "I am sorry for you, you are a mala-propos."

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type counted as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, not exceeding one inch, per year $5.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Religious Intelligence.

Jay Cooke, the great financier, has made a princely donation to the Episcopal Divinity School, in the offer of eight acres land, in admirable location near Cheltenham, together with an endowment of money, which will make the whole donation equal to $50,000, on condition that the School shall be transferred to that place.

Quite an excensive revival of religion prevails in nearly all the Methodist Episcopal churches in Washington City. About one hundred accessions have been made to the Ryder church, over one hundred and twenty-five to Founders church, and a large number to the Wesley Chapel.

A Congregational Society of twenty-seven members, has been regularly organized in New Orleans. They just purchased the Second Presbyterian meeting house for $20,000. The Congregational Union is expected to furnish liberal aid.

It is reported that Peabody, the London banker, is to erect a new Congregational church edifice in Georgetown, Mass., to accommodate those who are opposed to the new divinity introduced there by Rev. Chas. Beecher.

A project is on foot to establish a "Baptist home" in Philadelphia, where Baptist ministers and widows, and so far as consistent, members of Baptist churches generally, may find a home when overtaken with poverty, age and sickness.

For ninety-five successive years, the Moravian Missionary ship has made an annual voyage from Europe to the shores of Greenland and Labrador.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, pastor of St. Stevens' Catholic Church, New York city, who died recently, was probably the most accomplished, learned and successful minister of the Roman Catholic Church in that city.

The Free Presbyterian church at New Castle, Pa., Rev. A. B. Bradford, D. D., pastor, at their request was unanimously received into the Presbytery (New School Presbyterian), of Pittsburg.

The Lafayette street N. S. Presbyterian church at Buffalo, New York, has recently expended a large sum in reseating and improving the galleries of their new house of worship, and yet the church is unable to accommodate the congregation. Every seat is now rented and more are wanted.

HORSES' FEET AND LEGS.—If I were asked to account for my horses' legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbors, I should attribute it to the four following circumstances:

First, they are all shod with a few nails, so placed in the shoe as to permit the foot to expand every time it moves; second, that they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please; third, they spend two hours daily in walking exercise when they are not at work; and fourth, that I have not a headstall or track chain in my stall. These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horses' legs fine, and their feet in sound working condition up to old age.—*Miles.*

ABOUT DRAINS.—Experience has determined that twenty-five to thirty feet apart, for compact or clayey soils, and thirty-five to forty for light and porous soils, are proper distances for accomplishing speedy and effectual drainage. Three feet is the most economical depth. When draining was first introduced into some parts of Britain, the drains were made one and a half or two feet deep, and eighteen feet apart. After many thousand miles were laid, they became defective. They were then made about three feet deep, and twice as far apart. This cost less, and was more efficient. A greater depth and distance was again found unfavorable.—*Annual Register.*

HEAVES IN HORSES.—A single feed of carrots per day is the best preventive of heaves in horses. Reduce the quantity of grain one third, and substitute carrots in its place, and your horses will require no medicine, enjoy fine spirits, loose hides, and the ability to perform full work.—*Exchange.*

INSECTS.—It appears by the proceedings at a late meeting of an agricultural society in France, that certain learned cultivators there, have met with great success in the use of coal tar and phenic acid in protecting plants and vegetables from insects.—Three per cent. of the tar mixed with earth, and placed about grape vines, had caused abundant crops, when without it, the fruit was certainly destroyed.

VACCINATING CATTLE.—It is reported in England that one dairyman, with twenty-seven cows, had entirely escaped loss by the cattle plague, while those of his neighbors have been perishing, simply by vaccinating them as children are vaccinated for small pox.

By stabling and sheltering your stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth the food may be affected; that is one-fourth less feed will answer than when the stock is exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. S. RUTAN ..... J. L. ANDERSON.

J. S. RUTAN & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MARCH 14th, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Gen. John W. Geary.

The nomination of Major General John W. Geary for Governor is acceptable to the Union party of the whole State. Our preference was for another, but we cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the State Convention, and will heartily support the nominee. His nomination was the result of a general feeling throughout the State that the gallant soldiers of the Republic have the highest claims for our support, and are to be preferred at all times to civilians. When the war broke out, and during its continuance, pledges were freely given to the soldiers that when the war was over those who bore the burden and heat of the day, who braved peril, changes and privations should not be forgotten, but should fill the offices throughout the country they fought to protect and save. The State Convention last year nominated two gallant soldiers, and reaffirmed by resolution the pledge before given. The candidates nominated were elected by large majorities. Another gallant soldier has been placed in nomination, and he will as certainly be elected So long as we keep the promises made to the heroes of the war, so long will we be successful. We will be candid in this matter. We, in common with those who opposed Geary, did so because we believed he was too recent from the Democratic party, and it was that consideration that prompted us to prefer a civilian. We are satisfied now, however, from the pledges he has made, from the fact that we have since learned he voted for Abraham Lincoln, that he can be relied on, and therefore say we can support him cheerfully. The Union party cannot, in view of these pledges, discriminate in favor of a civilian as against a capable soldier of the party. The Congress of the United States, the Union party of Pennsylvania, and of the whole country, have pledged themselves to a contrary course.—Gen. Geary's record as a soldier is good. He was a true, able and popular commander. Having borne an honorable part through the war, having participated in over fifty battles Colonel of the 28th Pennsylvania to a Major Generalship, and possessing the confidence of all his superiors, the Union party of Pennsylvania can well afford to confide in him. Gens. Hooker, Meade, Grant and Sherman will support him, and so will the thousands of brave men who served under them. As an officer in the Mexican war, as Postmaster and Mayor of San Francisco, California, and as Governor of Kansas, Gen. Geary's record is equally good. He will certainly be elected by fifty thousand majority. As between him and Clymer, what loyal, good citizen would hesitate to prefer the gallant hero to the consistent copperhead?

Heister Clymer.

The nomination of Heister Clymer, of Berks county, by the Democracy, gives us great satisfaction. He is the man of all others the Union men of the State desired should be the nominee. There are many reasons for our gratification at the nomination. Clymer is a fair representative of the party in this State. He has been its leader during all the years of the rebellion, and his record is the record of the party. He was in the State Senate when the war commenced, is there now, and at all times was a consistent representative of the ultra views of his party. He opposed every measure proposed by the Union men to aid the government in crushing out rebellion, even voted against giving the Hall of the House to Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States, to deliver a speech in, contrary to all precedents, because Andrew Johnson was a Tennessee loyalist. Personally, Clymer is a very fair man. He is a man of good character, more than ordinary ability, a good talker, and pleasing address. Until within the last ten years he was a Whig, but went over to the Democracy because it was the only party in which he could be elected to office in Berks. We request all our readers to read the article in another column taken from the New York *Tribune* on his nomination. It presents the case in the proper and strongest light. We will take occasion to refer to his nomination and record at greater length hereafter.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH is determined to do his utmost to bring the currency of the country down, or rather up, to the specie basis—that is, to make a dollar in national currency as nearly equal to a dollar in gold as possible.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates elect to the Union State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, 7th inst. At 12 o'clock, M., the Convention was called to order by Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

The roll of delegates was then called, when the Chairman stated that he was ready to receive nominations for temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington, nominated Wm. B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia. O. J. Dickey, Esq., of Lancaster, nominated Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Blair.

A vote was then taken, with the following result: Hall, 80; Mann, 57.

Committees on permanent organization, resolutions, and contested seats were then chosen, after which the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clk, p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock, p. m. The committee on permanent organization having selected Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland, as Chairman of the Convention, on motion a committee of two members, consisting of Messrs. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny, and Mann, of Philadelphia, were appointed a committee to escort him to the chair, who retired and shortly after returned with the above gentleman, who on taking the chair briefly addressed the Convention.

By this time the aisles and lobbies had become so crowded with individuals not members of the Convention that it was found utterly impossible to proceed with the business, and after great exertion order was restored, when the Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following as the resolutions adopted by the Committee, which were read amid loud applause:

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion—whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation—whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner—here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. *Resolved*, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come stitutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3. *Resolved*, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiesence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4. *Resolved*, That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country; his bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who, remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized—loyalty recognized—and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5. *Resolved*, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary State to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that, until such action shall be taken, no State, lately in insurrection, is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that, as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration; and that to deny this necessary Constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6. *Resolved*, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union; and that the law—known as the test oath—should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void and of no obligation—shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidences of so vile and wicked engagements.

8. *Resolved*, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection, in the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union.—Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9. *Resolved*, That protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—is the true plan of restoring the losses and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes nor are concerned to maintain our Government or confirm our national power or authority which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10. *Resolved*, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his enviable title of "the soldier's friend" as in itself expressive of the highest eulogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten but honor, love, affectionate grateful people shall cluster around his person, and make his name memorable.

11. *Resolved*, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and render to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring a long-settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the Government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. *Resolved*, That the services, labors, consummate ability and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14. *Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15. *Resolved*, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lieut. General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this Continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. *Resolved*, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place, and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said Committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this Convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

After the adoption of the resolutions, on motion of O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, the Convention then proceeded to the election of a candidate for Governor.

On the first ballot General John W. Geary, of Cumberland, had 81 votes; Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham, of Luzerne, had 30 votes; Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Allegheny, had 19 votes, and General Harry White, of Indiana county, had 3 votes.

Sixty-seven votes being necessary to a choice, Gen. John W. Geary, of Cumberland county, was declared the nominee amid great applause.

On motion of Hon. George Connell, of Philadelphia, the nomination was made unanimous.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention having completed its work by the nomination of Maj. Gen. John W. Geary for the office of Governor, cordially and confidently recommend him to the people of the State for their suffrages. His long devotion to the welfare and honor of his native State—his unqualified support of the principle of protection to American industry—his early espousal of the part of opposition to the extension of slavery over free territory, and his faithful attachment to the cause of human freedom, advancing with every opportunity to extend and enlarge the boon of liberty to the oppressed and enslaved—his patriotism, valor and military skill first displayed in leading her sons to maintain the national controversy with Mexico but signally and most gloriously in the deadly contest with armed treason on Southern soil, above the clouds, and in the grand march from Atlanta to the sea, as well as in the fierce and bloody battle on Pennsylvania soil at Gettysburg, when the haughty invader was hurled, pure integrity and high personal character commend him for Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to all who honor sound principle, generous feeling and heroic conduct, and cherish grateful emotions toward those who exposed their lives for their country and to maintain the honor of its flag.

Mr. Hall, of Blair county, presented the following dispatch from General Joseph Hooker, endorsing General Geary, which was read amid loud applause:

NEW YORK, March 7, 1866.

To Hon. John W. Forney, Harrisburg:

My acquaintance with General Geary is of long standing. I knew him in California, in Mexico and during the rebellion. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his most excellent character as a military leader and as an honorable man. I know of no officer who has performed his whole duty with more fidelity than General Geary.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj. Gen.

Mr. R. P. King, of Philadelphia, moved a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the several candidates, and request them to address the Convention.

The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed Messrs. King, Lawrence and Mann as the said committee.

At the request of the Convention, Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny, Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Hon. A. K. M'Clure, of Franklin, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, severally addressed the Convention.

At this point the Committee appointed to wait upon the candidates returned, ushering in General Geary, and the other candidates each of whom addressed the Convention. There were addresses made also by Hon. John Scott, Wm. B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, of York, and the President.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Steamboat Disasters.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—The steamer Lockwood blew up and burned last night, eighteen miles below here.—There were twenty killed and twenty-five injured. She was valued at $60,000. No insurance.

CAIRO, March 5.—The steamer Diamond ladened with 820 bales of cotton, was burned at Grey's Landing on the Tombigbee river last Thursday. The cotton was insured. The boat was valued at $20,000. No insurance.

Death of Col Bowers.

GARRISONS, N. Y., March 6.—Col Bowers, Adjutant General on General Grant's staff, was killed instantly by falling between the cars while attempting to get on just as the train was starting from this station. Gen. Grant ordered his remains to be sent to West Point, in care of Major Hill.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MARCH 8.—The resolution of the West Virginia Legislature asking Congress to reimburse that State its war expenditures was presented and referred. A petition was presented for modification of the law concerning Savings Banks. A joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution to exclude Rebels from office and from the ballot box was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A bill was introduced to provide clerks for military divisions. Mr. Henderson offered resolutions declaring that Congress should determine when the Rebellion is at an end, and what rights survive to Rebels, and that Congress ought to reorgnize State Governments republican in principle, which were ordered to be printed.—The pending amendment to the Constitution was debated by Messrs. Morrill, Wilson and Yates, and it was agreed that the question should be taken to day at 4 p. m. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate resolution appropriating $15,000 to reimburse Miss Clara Barton for expenses in searching for missing soldiers, and to continue the search, was unanimously passed. Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, presented a minority report on Tennessee, which was ordered to be printed. A bill was introduced to grant right of way to California canals through public lands.—Resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of War to send to the House all Freedmen's Bureau orders; and to print 1,000 copies extra of reports of the Revenue Commissioners. The bill to facilitate postal and military communication between the States, was reported back with an amendment prohibiting compensation for transportation to railways which had received conditional land-grants from the Government, and went over till next Tuesday. The bill fixing the number of United States Supreme Court Judges, and to change certain Judicial Districts, was passed. The Senate bill to restrict the fees of claim agents was recommitted—yeas 70, nays 69—with instructions to amend by providing for the appoint of agents to be paid by the United States. The bill to protect all persons in their civil rights was debated at length, and the previous question on a motion to recommit being recorded, goes over till to-day. Bills were introduced concerning the Smithsonion Library, and to pay certain moneys to Indians. Petitions and memorials were presented for damages, &c., and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MARCH 9.—Petitions were presented for an amendment to the Constitution so as to choose President and Vice President by direct vote; from citizens of Massachusetts for the disfranchisement of Rebels; from citizens of New York against renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty; and for an increase of pay to army officers. The pending resolution concerning representation was debated by Messrs. Fessenden, Hendricks, Yates, Sumner and Wilson. Mr. Henderson's amendment that no State shall make any distinction of color was rejected by 10 to 37. Mr. Sumner's amendment—proposing a joint resolution by Congress to the same end, was rejected by 8 to 39.—Mr Yates' amendment, guaranteeing protection to all citizens in all rights, including suffrage, was rejected, 7 to 38. Various other propositions shared the same fate, and the pending resolution, known as the Conkling amendment, was then rejected, 25 to 22—not two-thirds. A reconsideration was moved and passed. Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment, making voters the basis of representation, and then the whole question was postponed till Thursday next, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendment to the House bill declaratory of the meaning of parts of the Internal Revenue law was concurred in. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to report how many volunteers whose terms have expired are still in service. The Civil Rights bill was taken up and debated by Messrs Bingham, Shellabarger and Wilson. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was rejected, 32 to 118. Mr Bingham's motion to recommit with instructions was rejected, 37 to 114. Mr. Wilson's motion to recommit was then adopted by 82 to 70. The Senate bill to reimburse Missouri for war expenditures was sent to Committee of the Whole, and postponed for a fortnight. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Reciprocity bill, which was debated at length and various amendments adopted. The Committee rose, and after some routine business the House adjourned.

MARCH 10.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House sat as a Committee of the Whole, nothing being done but general debate on the President's Message. Mr. Stevens made a speech, and apologized for its tameness, as it was written before the recess of Congress, but had failed to deliver it.—He then proceeded to define his views on the results of the war, contending that the Southern States had been belligerents, and were alien enemies, and that having been conquered, they were subject to the will of the conquerors. He regarded the present State Governments of the South as made in defiance of the law-making power, but said he entertained a high respect for the President personally, and only questioned his judgment in public matters.

At this moment Mr. Price, of Iowa, jumped up and wanted to know if this was the same Thaddeus Stevens who was called a traitor by the President on the 22d of February.

Mr. Stevens replied, in a very serious vein of sarcasm, that convulsed the floor and brought down the galleries, that it was all a mistake that the President had made any such speech, or called any such names.—He looked upon it as a joke, only equalled by the moon hoax, and insisted to the continued infinite amusement of the House, that it was what he called a Copperhead slander, gotten up for political purposes, in proof of which he sent to the Clerk's desk an editorial from the *World* of March 7th, 1865, declaring that Andrew Johnson was in a disgraceful condition at the inauguration. He said that from that day to this the Democrats had been repeating these scurrilous stories against the President, and he added, in a tone not to be mistaken for the contrary effect of the words it uttered, that no one believed these stories. On winding up in this style, the galleries laughed immoderately, and the floor of the House was equally undignified.

Mr. Stevens proceeded with his argument, declaring for the enforcement of the confiscation laws and the execution of the leading rebels.

SENATE.

MARCH 12.—Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered the memorial of the Iowa Legislature, asking for the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. Sumner, Wilson and Grimes offered three separate amendments to the Constitution apportioning Representatives

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of a citizen of Columbia, S. C., asking for idemnity for loss sustained by the burning of his house In presenting the petition, Mr. Sherman read a letter from Gen. Sherman, in relation to the burning of Columbia, alleging that the current reports of this matter were false; that Columbia was not fired by the Federals, but by the rebel authorities, and that Gen. Wade Hampton had before leaving the town given an order to burn it on the approch of the Yankees Gen. Sherman states that the town was on fire when he entered. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

HOUSE.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution in reference to the taxation of United States notes and certificates of indebtedness by the several States. The joint resolution proposes to enact that the act of June 30th, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt from taxation under State or municipal authority, United States notes or certificates of indebtedness not bearing interest. The joint resolution was read twice.

Mr. Shellabarger offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report to the House on the constitutionality and propriety of providing by law that no person who is disloyal to the government of the United States, and who has voluntarily engaged in rebellion against such government, shall be entitled to the exercise of an elector in any State, or hold office under such government during such disloyalty, and providing also by in such rebellion being admitted to exercise such elective franchise on proof of loyalty to the government.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, asked leave to introduce the following:

Resolved, That in giving leave on the 5th instant for the introduction of a resolution to guarantee a loan for the Mexican Republic, this House does not thereby in any way approve such a measure, and it is hereby declared the sense of the House that all resolutions leading to the guarantee of a Mexican loan are unwise and inexpedient.

The Fenians.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent gives further particulars of the Fenian alarm. A regiment has been ordered from Toronto to the Niagara frontier, and another from London to the Western frontier. Absurd rumors are afloat of the approach of General Sweeney with three distinct columns *via* Niagara, Ogdensburg and Detroit.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *World* of this morning says: Companies and regiments of Fenians are being organized with great rapidity, and it is calculated that General Sweeny will be able, when he feels justified in calling for their services, to procure twenty-five thousand able-bodied men, who have seen service, in this city alone.

The *Herald's* Toronto special says the excitement has somewhat subsided there, but still rages on the frontier. The city is full of volunteers. A number of regulars are on their way to Quebec. Forces are moving towards the frontier as fast as they arrive. Magazines and arsenals are closely guarded. Numbers of men, believing there was no danger of Fenian invasion, refused to turn out, and were handcuffed and marched off to barracks.

Farm for Sale.

THE east end of the Farm known as the Andrew Glass property, situate in Ohio township, Beaver county; containing *One Hundred and Forty Acres*, about one hundred acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation, is offered for sale. A good orchard on the premises. It lays on the head waters of Beahler's Run, within two miles of the celebrated Island Run oil regions, and is said to be good oil territory. For particulars, inquire of John Johnston near the premises, or of Joseph Lawrence, South Beaver tp.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HAVING purchased from Jesse Smith sixteen acres of valuable oil territory, situated just above the Station at Smith's Ferry, we offer the same for sale in lots to suit purchasers, and at moderate prices. A number of producing wells adjoin the property, and it is all that can now be purchased at Smith's Ferry. The advantage in location renders it much more desirable than Island Run territory. A. W. Taylor or Capt. F X. Reno may be found at the Ferry, to whom purchasers are referred. Apply to

A. R. MOORE,
A. W. TAYLOR,
H. HICE,
J. S. RUTAN,

mar14,'66. Beaver, Pa.

Proposals

WILL be received by either of the undersigned, committee appointed to superintend the building of a Parsonage for the M. E. Church in Beaver, for the erection of the same. Carpenters are requested to send or call on any member of the committee, and examine the plan agreed upon; and leave proposals for the whole or part of the work.

J. S. RUTAN,
A. R. MOORE,
I. N. ATKINS,
J. M. DUNLAP,
R. T. TAYLOR,
Committee.

mar14,'66.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JACOB WARNER, late of Industry tp., Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. WILSON, Adm'r.
Beaver Boro

mar14'66.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES JAMESON, late of Georgetown Borough, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement

ELIZABETH JAMESON, Adm'rx.
Georgetown Boro

mar14'66.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS for the best selling book now published,

THRILLING STORIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Comprising heroic adventures and hairbreadth escapes of Soldiers, Scouts, Spies, Refugees; daring exploits of Smugglers, Guerillas, Desperadoes and others; Tales of Loyal and Disloyal Women; Stories of the Navy, &c., &c., with incidents of Fun and Merriment in Camp and Field. By Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Greene, late of the United States Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors.

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Next door to Fortune's Dry Goods Store.

Rochester, March 14, 1866—1y

THE BEAVER ARGUS

March 14th, 1866.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞Gen. James S. Negley is prominently spoken of as a candidate for Congress from the Allegheny county district.

☞Col. Edward Simpson, an old and well known citizen of Pittsburg, died on the 6th inst., after an illness of several months.

☞W. H. Williams & Co., Bankers, of Pittsburg, were robbed about a year since of a considerable amount of railway bonds and and other securities. The property has recently been recovered from parties in Canada.

DEATH OF BISHOP CAMPBELL.—The death of Bishop Alexander Campbell took place on the 4th inst. at Bethany, West Virginia, in the 78th year of his age. Bishop Campbell was the founder of the religious sect called the "Disciples of Christ."

☞Pennsylvania is the only State, thus far, which has actually assumed the care of the children of her dead soldiers, and 2000 of these are now in school in the State. The cost per pupil is about $150 per annum, exclusive of clothing.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Members of the Beaver County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Court House, on Monday evening, March 19th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. ROBT. H. BARCLAY, Pres't.

ANOTHER CHURCH.—The Beaver Falls *News Era* says: The Presbyterians of New Brighton are about to erect a costly house of worship. Two of our wealthiest citizens—Mrs. W. P. Townsend and Benj. Rush Bradford—have each given $7000 toward it.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—A company operating on what is known as the "Tree Derrick lease," had a fine show of oil on Saturday, at a depth of about 600 feet. From the indications it is said this will prove a fifteen or twenty barrel well.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of James K. Pardee, successor to H. K. Chamberlin, in another column. Those who have purchased at his Drug Store, say he keeps the very best of articles, and sells at the lowest prices. His assistant, Mr. Louis Brehm, is undoubtedly one of the best Druggists and Chemists in Western Pennsylvania.

☞Potter county must be a second Paradise; there is not a tavern or drinking house in the county. Their February term of court was a failure, so far as trials were concerned, and the jury were of no service at all. The District Attorney expressed his disgust at the criminal record—only one indictment, no prosecutor and no witnesses.

BURNED.—The house of Henry Seebring, of Ohio township, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The fire caught from the chimney, and before it was discovered was too far gone to subdue. Mrs. Seebring was the only person at home, and the fire spread so rapidly she succeeded in saving but few articles. The loss is estimated at one thousand dollars. We have not learned the particulars.

☞The citizens of Allegheny township, Armstrong county, are much excited over the discovery of a substance closely resembling gold. It is found in a flinty bluish rock, said to be a species of quartz. The discovery was made on Pine run, on a farm belonging to Mr. Gorman. It is stated that specimens of the ore have been forwarded to the assay office in Philadelphia to have it tested.

☞The oldest man in the State is claimed by Halfmoon township, Centre county. His name is Christley Vampool, and was born in 1754. He retains all his faculties, and worked in the harvest field last autumn. Centre county also boasts of a colored woman one hundred and six years old. Youth of eighty or ninety are said to be common there, and to look with great respect upon the "old folks" noted above.

☞The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in Ohio township, passed the House last week through the instrumentality of Mr. Quay, and we believe has also passed the Senate. This is a good move so far as it goes, but those who have the interests of citizens, and those interests in the oil region at heart, should see to it that like legislation is had in Ohio. To drive liquor sellers out of Ohio township, Beaver county, will not avail much so long as they can go across the creek into Ohio, and sell at pleasure. Unless proper steps are taken to control the traffic, Island Run oil region will be burned up some day.

Infamous.

The senior editor is credibly informed that the writer of the most scurrilous, base and contemptable article that ever appeared in print in this county, published two weeks since in the Beaver County *Local*, was a Republican, whose family has lived upon the party of this county since its organization. We are further credibly informed that the writer of that article has for months past acted the part of a spy, and betrayed to the Democracy the secrets of the party; and we do know that the writer was professing great friendship for the persons attacked in that article, that we have many, many times defended him, puffed him, suppressed articles written to injure him, and treated him as a friend, and that he attempted to place the blame on an innocent man, and denounced the baseness of the attack. Such treachery is without a parallel. Such a man is dangerous in the community. When a Republican goes into the Democratic party to advocate his interests, or that of his friends, and attacks Republicans, it is high time they were driven into that party, and we are mistaken if the Republicans of Beaver county do not do it. For reasons that will be satisfactory to all our readers, we withhold this week the name of the writer.

EDS. ARGUS—The Exhibition of the Hookstown Select School came off on Wednesday evening, 7th inst.; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the atmosphere and roughness of the roads our expectations were far more than realized. Instead of finding the pews liberally supplied with persons, we found the house literally crammed. In fact the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Some have estimated the crowd at one thousand, and we think the number would not fall far short, if any, of that amount. A more orderly and attentive audience we have never seen in the village of Hookstown. It is true Bacchus at one time made his appearance in a distant corner of the building, but the presence of our worthy constable in that vicinity had the desired effect of soon restoring matters to an equilibrium.

The exhibition was a grand success—as good if not better than any we have ever witnessed in the place.—The performers, considering their age and inexperience, we think, would be hard to excel. With many, if not all, it was their first attempt to "speak in public on the stage." The performances selected for the occasion were in good taste, and calculated to please the ear and eye of all the audience.—We will not extend our remarks farther than to say all, without a solitary exception, acquitted themselves creditably. No teacher has ever gained a greater popularity in this place than Prof. Calvert. During the past year he has brought together a school, in regard to numbers, greater than any that has existed since the days of Moore and Jeffry. We are sorry his services can no longer be retained in the place. He is going to establish, we understand, a similar school at New Sheffield, in this county, the present summer, and we bespeak for him a liberal patronage. SPECTATOR.

Hookstown, March 8, 1866.

SOLDIER'S CONVENTION.—A convention of soldiers was held at Harrisburg on the 8th inst. Among other distinguished personages present were Generals White, Owen, Collis and Collier. Gen. Joshua T. Owen acted as chairman, and Col. Rogers, of Erie, as secretary. Gen. Harry White offered the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Those citizens who have borne arms in defence of the life of the nation, have peculiar interests and feelings in the present posture of the political affairs of the country, and are desirous of securing proper results of the late civil war, and of assuring the future and harmony of the Union; *And whereas*, An expression of the desires and feelings of the late soldiers of the country cannot fail to have a salutary effect upon the political sentiment of Pennsylvania; therefore,

Resolved, That Major General J. F. Hartranft, late of the United States army, and now a citizen of Norristown, is hereby requested and authorized to issue to the discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania a call for a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on a day not later than May 10th, 1866, to be designated in said call; said Convention to be composed of not more than five delegates from each representative district of the State; the manner of selection of such delegates in the different districts to be designated in said call.

Land Ho!

Gold closed at 4 P. M. yesterday at 130½. The premium, therefore, is just *one sixth* of what it was in the darkest days financially of our great War. In other words, we have already traversed *five-sixths* of the way from our worst estate back to perfect solvency.

Are we such cowards that we shall now shrink back into hopeless insolvency, when it is but a little way forward to Resumption?

Who has suffered unjustly by the progress we have made? What department of useful industry has been crippled? What laudable business has been paralyzed? What laborer has been deprived of work and bread?—What valuable product had been so reduced in price that it can no longer be produced without loss? Wherein has the Currency been unduly, perniciously contracted. Speak out!

Give the Secretary ample power to fund his demand and short-time obligations, and we can move right on to Specie Payments. And then every greenback and bank note will be worth its face in gold, and gold-gambling will be one of the lost arts. And then our Two Hundred Millions and more in Specie will be Currency; whereas, it now is not. Nobody will board gold for duties or for speculation, because there will be no motive to do so. Our banks must keep a tight rein on importation, so as not to be be drained of their coin to pay balances against us in Europe.

Courage, friends! there is land a head.—*N. Y. Tribune, of Saturday.*

THE *Oil Springs, Chronicle*, of Canada West, says that an extraordinary oil well has just been discovered in Canada. It yielded on the 21st of February 2,259 gallons of oil in an hour, which was at the rate of 1,692 barrels of thirty-two gallons each a day.

☞Among the passengers by the City of New York, from Liverpool, is Governor Morton, of Indiana, who went out for the benefit of his health. He returns without much improvement. It is said he is suffering severely now from paralysis. The Governor is anxious to reach home as soon as possible.

☞The New York *Tribune* is of the opinion that the party that held a State Convention in Pennsylvania when Lee was on the soil of the State, "and didn't call on the people to rally to defeat and expel him, isn't going to win."

List of Jurors for March T. 1866.

COMMENCING 3D MONDAY.

GRAND JURORS.

Rochester boro: Gilbert Pendleton, (Foreman) Ivory Cole, C. B. Hurst, Saml Hammond.
Pulaski: James Barrett.
New Sewickly: Canton Boring, John S. Gehring, Wm. Goehring.
Economy: Simon Cottam.
Greene: James Craig. David Glenn, John M'Donald.
Ohio: Macall Dawson, Samuel Hamilton.
Independence: Wm. Johnston, Wm. Reed,
New Brighton: M. T Kennedy, Benj. Wilde.
Beaver boro: Joseph M'Clure.
Georgetown: Adam Poe.
Bridgewater: Enoch Swagger.
Phillipsburgh: Jacob Strawkecker, sr.
Harmony: Jacob Walgumuth.
North Sewickly: John Walker.

PETIT JURORS—THIRD MONDAY.

South Beaver: Robt. Bradshaw, T. F. Elder, James Fowler.
Freedom: Philip Bentel.
Chippewa: Robert Bradshaw, Wilson Cunningham.
Brough tp: D M. Donehoo, Robt. M'Cabe, James Watterson, sr., S. A. Dickey.
Fallston: James M. Duncan, David Johnston.
Rochester: Thos. L. Darragh, David Taylor.
Darlington: Wm. B. Duff.
Brighton: John A. Eakin, Thos. Stokes.
Franklin: Lewis Gallagher, John M'Casky, John H. Wilson.
New Sewickly: Samuel Hunter, Adam Whipple.
Raccoon: Daniel Harvey, John B. Hall.
Ohio: Thos. Hunter, Matthew Johnston
Pulaski: James Jackson.
Hanover: Philip Langfitt, James Morrison.
North Sewickley: Wm. M'Creary.
Phillipsburgh: Wm. M'Clintock.
Bridgewater: Hugh M'Cullough.
Big Beaver: R. M. M'Kim.
Patterson: Uriah W. Parkinson, John Sims.
New Brighton: Milo A. Townsend, Thos. O. Waddle, W. W. Willis.

FOURTH MONDAY.

Borough tp: John Caughey, Josiah Barnes, Findley Anderson, Amos Doutt.
South Beaver: Hugh J. Cole, A. W. Douthitt, Jos. M'Millin.
New Brighton: Daniel Cooper, Chas. Cole, Alex. Fombelle, W. F. Wilson, John Morton, Andrew Gilliland, George Graham.
Ohio: Laughlin Elliott, Terry Johnston.
New Sewickly: James Feazel, Robert Skyles.
Darlington: John Gillmore, A. M. Mecklem.
Brighton: John Gibson, Wm. Moore.
Georgetown: Ayers Sutherland.
Raccoon: James Knowls, Wm. N. Robb.
Rochester: Charles Lukens, W. H. Marshall, J. A. Sholes.
Hanover: S. H. Leeper, Jos. Mehaffie.
North Sewickly: Smith McDaniel, Sr.
Bridgewater: John W. Moore.
Freedom: J. J. Noss.
Chippewa: Jonah Platt, Macall White.
Pulaski: John W. D. Smith.
Patterson: Thos. B. Wells.

GEN. GRANT, in his report, said: "In some form, the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. * * * It can not be expected that the opinions held by the men at the south for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require, for a few years, not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel, and on whom they can rely."

MARRIED:

On the 8th inst., by John S. Herron, Esq., Mr. WM. H. NIBLOCK to Miss NANCY J. BRADSHAW, all of Chippewa tp., Beaver county

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY WM. ORR.

Flour per bbl		$10 75
Dried Apples	per bus	2 50
do Peaches	"	3 00
Wheat	"	2 00
Corn	"	75
Oats	"	40
Flax Seed	"	2 25
Beans,	"	1 75
Potatoes,	"	1 00
Onions,	"	1 50
Corn Meal	"	80
Eggs,	per doz	20
Butter,	per lb	40
Hams,	"	30
Shoulders,	"	20
Sides,	"	25
Tallow,	"	15
Lard,	"	18
Candles,	"	22
Molasses,	per gall	1 00
Carbon oil,	"	70

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

MONDAY, March 12, 1866.

POTATOES—Sales 1 car load at depot at $1 50; sales 200 bbls at $3 50 @3 60 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—Extra family from winter wheat, 200 bbls in lots at $10 50@10 60 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Sales 10 bbls clover at $6 50 @6 60 ₱ bush. Timothy—small sales at $3 75. Flax, $2 75 @2 80, as per quality.

GRAIN—Wheat—Sales 200 bush white, at the Elevator, at $2 00; 100 bush red at $1 90 for winter; spring wheat sold at $1 65@170. Oats—Sales 6000 bush, first hands, at 42c; sales from store in a retail way at 45 @46. Corn—sales 400 bush at 66c.—Spring nominal at 75c; fall, 85@90c.—Rye can be purchased at 73@75c.

BACON—Shoulders—Sales of 4,500 lbs at 14½@14¾c. Sides—Sales of 4,000 lbs, ribbed, at 17c. Sugar Cured Hams—Sales of 3,000 lbs at 23@23½c.

SORGHUM—Sales of 40 barrels and half barrels at 70@75c.

WANTED—1,000,

5,000, 10,000 Agents, male or female, of respectable standing, to make from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum; sure, at home or abroad. Send 25 cents, and get sample and full particulars. Address—J. R. KENNEDY & CO., 44 & 49 Fifth st., Pittsburg.

mr7:1m

Select School.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE HOOKSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1866.

Length of term, fourteen weeks.
Tuition for common branches, $6 50; for higher branches, $8. Teacher—
mr7:3t R. T. M'CREA, A. B.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST:

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

☞Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [nov15:3m

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABE REAL ESTATE

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the late residence of SAMUEL MOORE, dec'd., in Hanover tp., Beaver county, about three miles north-west of Frankfort Springs, on

THURSDAY, March 22, 1866,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz: A valuable farm containing about 170 acres more or less, on which are erected a good frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. It is situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, &c., and in a good state of cultivation. Also, Horses, Cows, Hogs, 1 Wagon, 1 Carriage, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture; grain in the ground and grain in the bushel, hay in the stack, and other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.
W. H. FRAZER,
mar7'66. Executor.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber, Executor of the estate of N. J. Judy, dec'd., will offer for sale at at the *Court House, in the Borough of Beaver*, on

FRIDAY, March 16th, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN acres of good farming land in Brighton township, Beaver county, about 2 miles from said borough. This land is well timbered and watered, over 50 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is also bordering on the waters of Brady's Run, which is supposed to be oil territory.

J. C. WILSON,
feb7'66—2t Executor.

LIST OF LETTERS, uncalled for, remaining in the Post-Office, at Rochester, Pa., March 1st, 1866. W. B. Bright, George Baxter, Anne Bruin, J. J. & E. M. Bower, Miss Amanda J. Cook, Anne M. Deaner, Maris L. Douds, Miss Suzan Ingue, Joseph Gardner, Miss Jennie Henderson, David Jones, Thomas Jones, John Lavelle, John Lilly, Mat McMillen, Miss Em McDonald, Thomas McBride, David C. Marsh, Sarah E. Morgan, Charles Mathews, Andrew Murphy, John Morrisey, T. J. Nawling, Albert Nly, Robert Porter, C. T. Patton, James Robins, Milliard Ransom, N. Stiver, Wm. Stiver, James Sharper, Thomas Sheaks, Frederic Stacer, Miss Bell Thompson, Mrs. Sarah Tea, J. W. Wilson.

T. I. TAYLOR, P. M.

For Rent.

ONE BRICK HOUSE and lot in the village of Vanport, Beaver co., Pa., two miles from the Borough of Beaver on the C. & P. R. station convenient; a fine pench orchard and apple orchard; house well finished and suitable for a large famly.

A farm containing 90 acres in Brighton township, Beaver county, is also offered for rent, 300 acres of which is cleared.

For information apply to the subscriber in Beaver, or of John Johnston, Ohio tp.

J. C. WILSON,
Adm'r of the Estate Rebeca Mulvannon, dec'd.
feb7'66.—2t

AGENTS WANTED!

Now in Press and will be Ready Soon!

HEADLEY'S

HISTORY OF THE WAR,

COMPLETE in two blumes. *ALSO ISSUED COMPETIN ONE VOLUME*, The BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST INTERESTING, POPULAR *and Valuable History of the Rebellion published*, which is fully attested by the ENORMOUS SALE it has reached of **300,000** Vols. and is now selling with increased rapidity.

Sold only by Subscription. Exclusive territory given. For full particulars send for circular. Address

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
148 Asylum st., Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, gents. [mar7:4t

TRIAL LIST

FOR MARCH TERM, 1866

1ST WEEK—THIRD MONDAY.

John Swick	vs	Rich'd Barton;
William Hays	vs	C. Sill;
Maria Davis	vs	A M'Millin, et al;
John Stewart	vs	J Little and wife, et al;
Alvah Nye	vs	James Wood,
David Scott's heirs	vs	Arch'd Robertson;
do	vs	same, et al;
Samuel Morrow	vs	Thomas Greenlee;
Hamilton Kinsey & wife	vs	Thos Poe & wife;
Catharine Marker, et al	vs	Cleve & Pitts RR co;
Michael Main	vs	Abraham Hunter.

2D WEEK—FURTH MONDAY.

Wurtz, Austie & Mc-Veigh, use,	vs	Sharer & Osborn;
Patterson & Davidson	vs	Martha Souders;
Wm Eakin's Ex'r	vs	Henry Jordan & wife.
Boro' of Beaver	vs	Wm G Wolf;
James Collins, et al	vs	W M Shirts, et al;
Charles Thorn	vs	Margaret Higby;
John Tintsman	vs	Amos Bond.
L Rawden's heirs	vs	John T Holmes;
Henry Barr	vs	Geo W. Barclay.

feb20'66 M. WEYAND, Pro.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of REBECCA MULVANON, late of boro township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having bee duly granted to the undersigned, all person indebted to said estate are notified to makenmediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly athenticated for settlement without delay.

JOSEPH WILSON, Adm'r.,
feb14'66. Beaver boro.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamtary on the estate of SAMUEL MOR, late of Hanover township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. FRAZER, Executor,
mar7 Hanover tp.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letter, testamentary on the estate of NARCISA J. JUDY, late of Brighton tp, Beaver punty, dec'd., having been granted to the udersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to mad immediate payment, and those having claim against the same will present them properly athenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH I. WILSON, Ex'r,
dec18 Beaver.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

I AM now selling off my LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST, and will continue to do so for FOUR WEEKS. Persons wishing to purchase a good article, cheaper than ever offered in this community, will do well to call soon.

Beaver, Feb. 28'66 ROBERT TALLON.

ROCHESTER PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers sale a NEW FRAME HOUSE, and about half an acre of ground, situated on Pinney st., in the borough of Rochester. The house contains four rooms and a kitchen, and is pleasantly situated. For further particulars, call on

GEORGE HEIDEGGER.
feb28'66 Bridgewater.

IF you want to buy Pure Drugs, Medicine and Chemicals, go to Moore's Drug Store.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE,

AT

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

Corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater,

BONNETS,

Velvet, Silk, and Mourning Bonnets, latest styles, selling at less than cost. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Trimmings.

All kinds, *very cheap*. Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Plumes, Ornaments, Fancy and Mourning Collars, Embroideries all kinds, Corsets, Fine Baskets, &c.; &c.;

Woolen Goods:

Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Zephyr-Knit Shawls, Talmas, &c., *less than cost.*

Hosiery & Gloves,

at Low Prices.

Balmorals.

Good at $1,75 worth $2,75
All wool, 3,75 worth 5,50
VERY LOW.

SHOES.

Closing at LESS THAN COST

Men's Under Shirts and Drawers, only Ninety Cents.

BEING DETERMINED to close out my stock, they will be sold VERY CHEAP.

MILLINERY.

Millinery work of all kinds, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.

☞Cloaking Cloths of all kinds always on hand. Machine stitching to orde.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS

☞Remember the place—room formerly occupied by MRS. REES' (opposite the store of A. C. Hurst), Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COMPANY!

CAPITAL STOCK..... $80,000.

80,000 Shares of Par Value of.....$1,00 each.

WORKING CAPITAL..... $13,000.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at their office in the borough of Rochester, April 29th, 1865, the following persons were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:
MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
Levi Brennaman,	Robt. A. Cochran,
	Charles F. Kendall.

☞A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.
my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

BEAVER SEMINARY

AND

MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

THE Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department; also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

License Notice.

LIST of applicants for License at March Sessions, 1866:

HOTELS, &c.

John Grabing .....Big Beaver tp.
George Proudley .....Bridgewater boro.

To sell liquor in quantities not less than on quart, with goods, wares and merchandise:

Mary Alexander..... Rochester boro.
feb28'67 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Nov. 19, 1865, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5,50 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	250AM	700AM	145PM	245PM
Rochester	400 "	830 "	805 "	425 "
N. Brighton	..... "	843 "	815 "	435 "
Enon	442 "	935 "	408 "	522 "
Columbiana	517 "	1017 "	447 "	600 "
Salem	540 "	1048 "	515 "	630 "
Alliance	630 "	1150 "	615 "	730 "
Canton	705 "	1242PM	703 "	820 "
Massillon	730 "	102 "	730 "	850 "
Orrville	802 "	145 "	810 "	926 "
Wooster	830 "	222 "	845 "	957 "
Loudonville	922 "	328 "	945 "	1055 "
Mansfield	1010 "	425 "	1035 "	1145 "
Crestline Ar	1045 "	500 "	1110 "	1215AM
Crestline De	1115 "	640AM	700AM	1255 "
Bucyrus	1145 "	710 "	738 "	125 "
U. Sandusky	1224PM	750 "	823 "	207 "
Forest	1255 "	825 "	857 "	240 "
Lima	218 "	948 "	1020 "	402 "
Delphos	253 "	1025 "	1102 "	436 "
Van Wert	324 "	1100 "	1139 "	505 "
Fort Wayne	500 "	1235PM	145PM	645 "
Columbia	545 "	122 "	236 "	728 "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	639 "	215 "	338 "	820 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	741 "	322 "	440 "	920 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	922 "	458 "	630 "	1052 "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill C. RR Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
R Isl. RR J'n.	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Chicago	1120 "	700 "	840 "	1250PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's	Exp's.
Chicago	440AM	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R. Isl. RR Junc	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ill C. RR Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaso	650 "	805 "	741 "	1248 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	844 "	940 "	940 "	225 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	1002 "	1038 "	1035 "	337 "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Columbia	1101 "	1125 "	1128 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	1235PM	1230PM	1225AM	555 "
Van Wert	211 "	148 "	146 "	721 "
Delphos	253 "	214 "	214 "	756 "
Lima	338 "	247 "	245 "	830 "
Forest	445 "	357 "	407 "	950 "
U Sandusky	525 "	425 "	440 "	1023 "
Bucyrus	609 "	503 "	526 "	1112 "
Crestline Ar	640 "	530 "	600 "	1145 "
Crestline De	730AM	600 "	640 "	1245PM
Mansfield	810 "	633 "	715 "	118 "
Loudonville	922 "	718 "	800 "	204 "
Wooster	1025 "	811 "	850 "	255 "
Orrville	1100 "	838 "	920 "	323 "
Massillon	1145 "	914 "	956 "	359 "
Canton	1205PM	932 "	1017 "	420 "
Alliance	120 "	1020 "	1130 "	525 "
Salem	200 "	1055 "	1205PM	600 "
Columbiana	230 "	1117 "	1231 "	620 "
Enon	320 "	1152 "	112 "	655 "
N. Brighton	410 "	1225AM	148 "	735 "
Rochester	430 "	1240 "	200 "	750 "
Pittsburgh	600 "	150 "	310 "	900 "

For New Castle and Erie, 6.40 a. m. Accommodation trains leave Allegheny for New Brighton—9.00 a. m; 11.50 a m; 2.05 p. m; 4.20 p. m; 5.40 p. m. For Economy, 10.30 p. m. For New Castle, Greenville and Jamestown, Pa, 3.50 p m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Dec. 11, 1865, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	800AM	225PM	.....	340PM
Euclid street	811 "	236 "	.....	353 "
Hudson	915 "	333 "	.....	500 "
Akron	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Orrville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ravenna	950 "	405 "	.....	536 "
Alliance	1049 "	450 "	.....	635 "
Bayard	1125 "	520 "	.....	..... "
Wellsville	1255PM	655 "	.....	..... "

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Exp's.
Wellsville	840AM	515PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1012 "	653 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1100 "	728 "	60AM	.....
Ravanna	1150 "	817 "	723 "	.....
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Orrville	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Akron	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Hudson	1227PM	851 "	800 "	.....
Euclid street	132 "	949 "	916 "	.....
Cleveland	145 "	1000 "	930 "	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1040AM	600AM	405PM	.....
Bridgeport	1050 "	615 "	415 "	.....
Lagrange	1139 "	711 "	510 "	.....
Steubenville	1158PM	733 "	528 "	.....
Wellsville	115 "	840 "	716 "	710AM
Smith's Ferry	137 "	905 "	.....	755 "
Beaver	207 "	940 "	.....	885 "
Rochester	215 "	1000 "	815AM	850 "
Pittsburgh	330 "	1115 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	230PM	505PM	600AM	350PM
Rochester	340 "	620 "	715 "	510 "
Beaver	..... "	..... "	723 "	525 "
Smith's Ferry	426 "	..... "	755 "	605 "
Wellsville	520 "	720 "	830 "	645 "
Steubenville	626 "	819 "	940 "	.....
Lagrange	643 "	838 "	1000 "	.....
Bridgeport	737 "	930 "	1105 "	.....
Bellaire	750 "	940 "	1120 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives
N. Philadelphia	7.10 a m	Bayard, 9.50 p m.
Bayard, 11.4 a m,		N. Philadel. 2.20 P.M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

WM. REICH,

MERCHANT TAILOR

BRIEGEWATER, PA.

CLOTHING made to order in all the latest styles, and at shortest notice [feb7'66

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SARAH HAMILTON, late of boro of Beaver, Beaver co. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON, Ex'r.,
feb14'66. Beaver, Pa.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, and approved nisi, to wit:

Fourth and part of payments on bonds and mortgage in favor of the estate of James M'Cullough, dec'd., elected to be retained by Elizabeth M'Cullough, widow of said dec'd. Joseph C. Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of William Obney, dec'd.—A. B. Thomson, Adm'r.

Personal property amount of $236,75, retained by widow of John Henderson, dec'd.—Adam Henderson, Adm'r.

One lot of ground in the borough of Rochester, valued at $275,00, retained by widow of Robt. Purvis, dec'd.

Personal property and bank notes to am't of $300, taken and retained by widow of Jos. B. Gould, dec'd. A. W. Stratton, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, taken and retained by widow of John Cuthbertson, dec'd. Elizabeth Cuthbertson, Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $68,25, retained by widow of Thomas M'Enany, dec'd. E. B. Daugherty, Adm'r.

Personal property and cash in hands of H. Hice, Esq., to amount of $300, retained by widow of H. N. Kennedy, dec'd. Samuel Magaw, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Hon. Thos. Cunningham, dec'd. Joseph C. Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property together with the interest on a note against S. G. & J. R. Caughey to amount of $300, retained by widow of Samuel McConnell, dec'd. Peter Crowl, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Thomas Stevenson, dec'd. Jas. Stevenson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Aaron Hood, dec'd. Gibson Hood, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 21st day of March, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb28. JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

VARIETIES.

TOYS AND BOOKS,

AT

B. MULHEIM'S

BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now receiving NEW GOODS in the line of all the various TOYS and VARIETY GOODS for the Fall and COMING HOLIDAYS. Having purchased in the Eastern cities at low prices, he can sell cheaper than any house in Pittsburg.

In connection with his collection of Variety Goods, he keeps Stationery of all kinds, Oil Cloths of all patterns, School Books of all descriptions and prices, Albums, Looking Glasses, Blank Books of all sizes, Day-Books, Ledgers, Pens, Pencils, in short everything usually kept in a Variety store. [nov27:1y

New Barber-Shop!

SHAVING HAIR-CUTTING,

SHAMPOOING, &c.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS having just returned from the army, where he has served for almost three years, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has opened his shop in the north end of the MARKET HOUSE, BRIDGEWATER, where he will carry on in his former good and fashionable style. By close attention to busines, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a cl

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union!"

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper.—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes *the best Illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is to-day a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS,
1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* postoffice.

Terms:

HARPER'S WEEKLY one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the WEEKLY *or* MAGAZINE *will be supplied gratis of every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied, at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. *A complete set,* comprising *Eight Volumes* sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., *freight at expense of purchaser.* Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, New York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's
Golden Periodical Pills,
FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from Whatever Cause, and

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.

It is now over thirty years since the above celebrated Pills were first discovered by Dr. DUPONCO, of Paris, during which time they have been extensively and successfully used in most of the public institutions, as well as in private practice, of both hemispheres, with unparalleled success in every case, and it is only at the "urgent request" of the thousands of Ladies who have used them, that he is induced to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any Irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family, where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibilities after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health otherwise the Pills are recommended.

Price $1,00 per Box. Six Boxes $5.00.

Sold by S. Smith, Bridgewater, Noble & Hamilton, Beaver, S. Hannen, Rochester.

Ladies! By sending $1,00 to either of the above agents, can have the pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, or address the Proprietor,

S. D. HOWE,
oct 25'65:1yr. New York.

Wines and Liquors, Wholesale.

Groceries at Retail or by Package.

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c
At Peter Angel's, Bridgewater.

BUTTER, Eggs, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, for which the highest market price will be paid. In connection with the Grocery and Liquor store, the Bakery and Confectionary is still carried on, where may be found a first class assortment of cakes, confectionaries, canned fruits, pickles, spiced oysters, &c. A fine stock of tobacco and cigars of all fancy brands.

N. B. A pure article of wines, &c., for medicinal and sacramental purposes constantly on hand.

☞ Do not forget the place, Peter Angel's old stand, Bridge st, Bridgewater [aug2:3m

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!
Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

ALSO cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

sep20'65—6mos.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Noble & Hamilton, Druggists, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, Hamilton and Anderson.

D. S. NOBLE.
Jan 22, '66. L. M. HAMILTON.

In retiring from the business, I tender my thanks to those who have so liberally patronized us heretofore, and cheerfully recommend to the same Messrs. Hamilton and Anderson.

D. S. NOBLE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Col! JAMES O. ANDERSON, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH ANDERSON, Adm'r.,
nov15'65 Beaver.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing in the Milling business between Robert Porter, John Acheson and J. S. Hudson, of New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa., under the firm of Acheson, Porter & Hudson, was dissolved on Jan. 22d, 1866. Robert Porter and John Acheson having purchased the entire interest of J. S. Hudson, the business will be conducted in future under the firm of Porter & Acheson. [feb7'66.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the state of RICHARD AYRES, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Ex'r.
jan31'66. Brighton tp.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Robert Porter and John Acheson, under the firm of Porter & Acheson, was dissolved on the 22d day of January, 1866. The business will be conducted in future by Robert Porter, who will pay all debts of the late firm, and to whom all debts due the late firm are to be paid.

ROBERT PORTER,
JOHN ACHESON.

CHAMBERLIN & WINANS,

CHAMBERLIN. WINANS.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

AGENTS FOR
EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.
Dec6,'65.

DRY GOODS!
FURS,
CLOAKS & SHAWLS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY

The best assortment of

Ladies', Misses & Children's Furs

ever offered this side of New York.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS,

An excellent stock, and very cheap.

Also, a good assortment of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

These good were all bought direct from the Manufacturers, by the case, bale and package, which enables us to sell at very low prices.

The attention of wholesale and retail buyers is directed to our stock.

☞ Give us a call and be convinced.

DUNLAP, LUKER & CO.,
136 Federal st, 4 doors below Market-house,
dec6:6m] ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHAS B HURST
Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities,
INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,
Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Being agent for the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct., the North American of Philadelphia, and the Manufacturers' & Merchants' of Pittsburg, I will issue policies in either of the companies named.

Farms, houses and lots for sale.

Shares in the oil lands of the celebrated Isl and Run region for sale, where every well has proved a success. Also shares in wells producing or under way, and leases.

I will also sell my residence in Rochester, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes walk of the Ohio river and Railway stations. Terms liberal.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

CHAS. B. HURST.
Rochester, Nov. 29,'65

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES,

AND QUEENSWARE,

Bridgewater.

☞ Country produce wanted [jan10:3m

John B. Young,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PA.

OFFICE in the building occupied by the late Hon. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.—Legal business of all kinds promptly attended to in Beaver and adjacent counties.

jan24'66—10t

BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor,* will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors,*
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater Beaver county. [nov23:

IMPORTANT to FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus,* or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result.* The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage.* Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward,* with *immediate and persistent success.*—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist and tell him that you *want the best, and most reliable Female Medicine in the world,* which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail promptly,* by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

"Use the Best!"
DR. CLOCK'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER IS THE best ever offered to the public and the *only one possessing all the merits claimed for it.*—*It restores gray hair to its original color, makes hair grow on bald heads* when falling off from disease; removes Scruff, Dandruff, etc.; arrests its *falling off or turning gray;* cures sick headache and *all diseases of the scalp;* causes harsh, wiry hair to become soft, pliable and luxuriantly glossy. It is *elegantly perfumed,* and all that can be desired for a dressing. It contains *no sugar of lead or other mineral so injurious to the head and hair,* and of which most preparations now in use are composed, but is a *purely vegetable compound.* WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce an instance where the Restorer has failed when used according to directions. Among the thousands who have used it we have yet to learn of *one* who is not perfectly satisfied with its results. *Hair white as snow* is with *marvelous rapidity* restored to all its *pristine beauty* by its use. *It is not a dye,* but by supplying the secretions of the capillary glands acts as a restorer. Mothers, whose children's hair is *harsh, wiry, or thin and scant,* will find by using the Restorer it will *immediately* improve and may be dressed in any desired form; thus laying the foundation for a *good head of hair,* so desirable in after life. The proprietor is aware of the many who have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of the numerous preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such *entire confidence* does he place in the *merits* of his Restorer that he offers, in all cases, *to refund the money* if, after a *thorough trial of two bottles,* it fails to give perfect satisfaction. A *single* trial will convince the *most skeptical of its merits.* Put up in large bottles and sold by all druggists at $1 pr bottle.

DR. E. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

N. MOORE, Druggist, Beaver Agent for Rochester, Bridgewater and Beaver. McClarren & McKennan, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [jan31'66—6m.

If you want to buy the best Cigars and Tobacco go to Moore's Drug store.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conserv.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.) AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals; but as the cost of printing has *doubled,* the price of paper nearly *trebled,* and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4,00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Brackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper,* and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War,* and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOLT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

LOSSES PAID IN 46 YEARS
OVER
$17,000,000.
ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CT.

NET ASSETS, JAN., 1865,

$3,677,362,71

FIRE AND INLAND

Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

CHASCOALE, Agent.
dec6'65—3mos New Brighton.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY SOLDIERS' HOME, under the charge of Dr. Cyrus King, an experienced Army Surgeon, is now open for the reception of sick, wounded, maimed, and helpless soldiers and sailors, FREE OF EXPENSE.

Applicants will receive a Permit,

by applying to any of its Directors, and be admitted to the Home, provided their discharge papers are approved by the Surgeon.

R. C. LOMIS, President.
ORMSBY PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Thos. Bakewell,	C. W. Batchelor,
N. Holmes,	John Watt,
W. S. Haven,	Jno. W. Chalfant,
Wm. McCreery,	G. L. B. Fetterman.

nov22'65.

Farm for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the farm on which I reside in South Beaver township, Beaver county, at Hayl's Cross Roads, being the same farm formerly owned and occupied by Henry Briggs. Said farm contains

One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Acres,

over a hundred acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; two good orchards thereon.—A large frame dwelling house, large bank barn, with stabling for forty horses; blacksmith shop and good outhouses on the premises. The farm is well watered. It is within two miles of the Island Run Oil Regions.

jan31,'65—tf. S. J. M'CORMICK.

BARBER,
HAIR-DRESSER, &C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the servic of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies' hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew the patronage. Having carried the flag of the 5th Reg. U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in its battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF PHILLIPSBURG & ROCHESTER STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—At a meeting of Stockholders held at Phillipsburg, December 23d, 1865, it was unanimously resolved that there be an assesment made on each share of the Capital Stock of Seventeen dollars, for the purpose of paying of the debt of the Company for building, &c, payable forthwith to H. W. Cimmiotti, Pittsburg; George C. Speyerer and Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, or Capt. John M. Shroades or Jacob Strawaker, Phillipsburg. [jan10'66.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of JAS. M'CULLOUGH dec'd., late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Ex'r.
Ja31'66. Beaver borough.

COAL!

I AM prepared to deliver Coal of the best quality on shortest notice. Orders left at I. N. Atkins' Clothing Store, Beaver, Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery, Bridgewater, S. J. Cross & Co.'s Dry Good Store, Rochester, will receive prompt attention.

dec20'65—3m. WM. PORTER.

If you want to buy Pure Drugs, Medicine and Chemicals, go to Moore's Drug Store.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FOR 1866.

The Size and Standing of the Commercial.

The Commercial is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give an equal amount of reading matter. In this respect, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading journals of the country.

OUR PUBLISHING FACILITIES.

Determined to spare neither labor nor expense, our publishing facilities have been increased within the last few months, at an outlay of *Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars,* placing us for some time to come beyond the reach of competition.

Extraordinary Success of the Commercial.

Although but just entering on its third year, the Commercial has already an unequalled circulation and influence throughout a wide and constantly extending district of country, embracing Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, while throughout all the west, and in the eastern cities, its circulation is by no means inconsiderable and rapidly growing.

Character and Aims of the Commercial.

Not strictly partizan, nor devoted to any peculiar ideas, the Commercial goes before the public on its merits, asking only just so much favor and patronage as it deserves, and its success can be said to be little less than extraordinary. Although in the future, as in the past, the Commercial will, in a special manner, be devoted to the interests of Pittsburg, it will continue to be Pennsylvania and Union paper, promoting the interests of labor, intelligence, and public and private virtue with whatever influence it can command or power it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no one idea, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to truth, the Commercial will treat all public questions and express its views of public men in an independent and liberal spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a hearty but not servile support.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Few journals in the country spend so much money in obtaining the latest and most reliable intelligence as the Commercial. In a single item of telegraphing alone it paid during the last year on an average, about *One Thousand Dollars a Month*—or more in one month, probably, than was paid by any other Pittsburg paper for the entire year.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

We have also at the principal seats of interest, special correspondents, keeping a watchful eye on whatever is of interest or value to the public. No paper in the State has so large a corps of correspondents, and it gives us pleasure to be able to say that we are continually adding to the number writers of experience and ability.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

By common consent, the Commercial is the standard journal of the country with Petroleum dealers and operators everywhere. In this respect it has no competitor, and the facilities for obtaining this kind of information we are constantly extending.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Through a Special Dispatch Bureau, maintained at a large expense, our Washington reports are as full and reliable as any, and are in no respect excelled by those of even the Metropolitan press. At this hour of great questions, these facilities are necessary to supply the demand of the public for news from the National Capitol.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Daily Reports of the Commerce al of the Pittsburgh, all the leading Domestic and the Foreign Markets, are prepared by competent and experienced Reporters, and their widespread popularity attest their value. The amount of matter in this Department of the Commercial alone, frequently exceeds the entire reading pages of some of our cotemporaries.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department is in the hands of a gentleman of experience and acknowledged ability, and his reports have at all times a special value.

The Local Department.

This Department of the Commercial is no excelled. To test the truth of this, take the local page of any of our neighbors, cut from it all that is not strictly local—letters from abroad and essays on abstract subjects, such as we classify properly on other pages, and exclude what no respectable paper should print—and then compare the remainder with our local page, which does not belie its name.

Editorial and General News.

With a corps of writers of acknowledged ability and experience, these departments of the Commercial compare favorably with the leading journals of the country—and we have only to say that nothing will be omitted that is necessary to maintain for our paper in these and all other respects this standing.

In short, in every department, and as a whole, the Commercial is a

Sound, Comprehensive and Reliable Newspaper.

Whatever is offensive to a cultivated moral taste is scrupulously excluded from its column, and our constant aim is to publish nothing that does not serve some valuable purpose.—A peculiar feature of the COMMERCIAL is

"THE PULPIT,"

In which Department is given, every Saturday, a sermon furnished expressly for it.

The reading specially prepared under the head of

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Constitute another peculiar feature of great value.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL

Is published at the following rates:

ONE YEAR	$10 00
HALF YEAR	5 00
QUARTER YEAR	2 50
PER WEEK, BY CARRIER	25

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The weekly issue of the COMMERCIAL is not surpassed either in the amount or kind of matter given. It is made up expressly for the country reader,—it is filled with choice reading, the news, the market reports, general intelligence, Poetry, besides

A Sermon Every Week.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY

Single copy, one year	$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty	1 50
In Clubs of Ten	1 75

—To the getter up of a Club the paper will be sent gratis.

Address

COMMERCIAL,
No. 76 Fifth street, Pittsburg.

Union Hotel,
BEAVER, PA.

ALEX. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. September 18, '65.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of Dairaghs & Ecoff having dissolved partnership on the 1st day of Oct., 1864; all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay.

feb21,'66. DAIRAGHS & ECOFF.

If you want to buy Pure Drugs, Medicine and Chemicals, go to Moore's Drug Store.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, A. D., 1866, for confirmation and allowance:

The first and final account of Jacob Caler, executor of the last will of Andrew Caler, decd.

The first and final Real Estate account of Agnew Duff, administrator of the estate of James Sharp, dec'd.

The final Real Estate account of Thomas J. Power, adm'r of James M. Power, dec'd.

First and final account of Matthew Laughlin, executor of the last will of Nicholas Dawson, dec'd.

The first and final account of Sarah M'Cray, adm'x of the estate of Daniel M'Cray, dec'd.

The supplemental and final account (Personal estate) of Thomas J. Power, administrator of the estate of James M. Power, dec'd.

The first and final account of Benj. Feucht, adm'r of the estate of David Ganss, dec'd.

The first and final account of Wm. Fox, adm'r of the estate George Fox, dec'd.

The first and final account of George Majors, administrator of the estate of Mary Eaton, dec'd.

The account of Samuel J. Cross, administrator of the estate of Ann Slaughtery, dec'd.

The first and partial account of John Kettlewood, executor of the last will of William Gardner, dec'd.

The first and final account of Henry Noss, administrator of the estate of Jacob Noss, sr., dec'd.

The first and final account of Henry Goehring and George Gardner, executors of the last will of George Metz, dec'd.,

The first and final account of Anna Bock, administratrix of the estate of John Gottlieb Bock, dec'd.

The first and final account of Elizabeth Booth and Samuel Moorhead, administrators of the estate of Levi Booth, dec'd.

First and final account of Mary Lukens, administratrix of the estate of John M. Lukens, dec'd.

First and final account of Robert M'Creery, administrator of the estate of James L. McCreery, dec'd.

First and final account of John Reed and Oliver Tennis, administrators of the estate of James Tennis, dec'd.

First and final account of James Dilian, administrator of Reed Dilian, dec'd.

First and final account of Robt. and Joseph Whitehill, executors of the last will of David R. Whitehill, dec'd.

First and final account of William Hood, administrator of the estate of William Searight, dec'd.

First and final account of Thos. J. Power, surviving administrator of the estate of Col. David Boies, dec'd.

First and final account of George Harker, administrator of the estate of James Moore, dec'd.

First and final account of John Slentz, administrator of the estate of Robert Moore, dec'd.

Account of James Allison, surviving executor of the last will of Mary Thornily, dec'd.

The first and partial account of B. R. Bradford and W. S. Foster, administrators of the estate of William Foster, dec'd.

The guardian account of Joseph C. Wilson, guardian of Joseph A. Scott, minor son of James Scott, dec'd.

The account of John Boyd, guardian of Margaret Torrence, minor heir of Albert Torrence, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Brittain, guardian of Gustavus A. Brittain, minor son of John Brittain, dec'd.

The accounts of Thos. Burns, guardian of Elizabeth and Simon M'Cullough, minor heirs of Sarah M'Cullough, dec'd.

The accounts of James Allison, guardian of Nancy and Margaret Baxter, minor heirs and grand children of William Powell, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, Feb. 21, '66. Register.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The firesile never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—THURBER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS
1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

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An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $100 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES LYON, late of Patterson township, Beaver co., dec'd., having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS M'CHESNEY, Admr.
feb21'66. Big Beaver tp., Lawrence co.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property owned and formerly occupied by Capt. Charles W. May, on Market St., consisting of one good two story frame house and a one story house, two lots, with an excellent well of water that never fails, is offered for sale. Persons desiring to purchase desirable property, had better call soon on Capt. JOHN MAY, who is authorized to sell the same.

Dec6,'65

AT
MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

BOOTS IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS;

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

Lamps and Lamp Trimmings Lanterns, Stationery, Window Glass and Putty

ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more

Dec13,'65. J. MOORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE PLACE TO GET THEM

Cheap and Durable.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

LOUIS F. WEINMAN,

MANUFACTURER of and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge street,

BRIDGEWATER.

He keeps an excellent supply of ready-made work constantly on hand.

Boots and shoes made to order on shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

He has good workmen, and can't be excelled by any other establishment in West. Pa.

Men, women and children will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

For the best and cheapest article go to
LOUIS F. WEINMAN.
oct11'65 Bridge st., Bridgewater.

Notice in Partition.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, in the matter of the partition of the real estate of Hugh Young, late of Economy tp. in said county, dec'd., And now, to wit, January 9th, 1866, the court grant a rule upon Jno. Young, James Young, Jane intermarried with James J. Conway, Jennette, widow of Wm. Young, dec'd., and John Young, Mary Young and Jane Young, minor children of said Wm. Young, and all others interested, to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for said county, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd., situate in Economy tp., county and State aforesaid, to wit: 115 acres and 13 perches of land at the valuation thereof (to wit: $83 per acre, by the inquest awarded by said court, under the proceedings in partition thereof, or in the event of non-acceptance to show cause why the same should not be sold; of which rule the parties above named, and all others interested are required to take notice.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'f.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, feb21,'66.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

SAM'L. MAGAW, Administrator.
jan10'66. New Brighton.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of SAMUEL M'CONNELL, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement

PETER CROWL, Adm'r.
dec20'65. South Beaver tp.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day taken into co-partnership CHARLES C. TOWNSEND and EDWARD P. TOWNSEND. The style of the firm,

W. P. TOWNSEND & CO.,

will be continued. W. P. TOWNSEND.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1st '66. [Jan. 17:4t

Straw Wanted.

SHADD, WALLACE & CO., of the Bridgewater Glass Works, want to contract with some one to furnish them with from fifty to sixty tone of straw annually. Persons desiring to contract, will apply immediately at their Works in Bridgewater, Beaver county.

jan10'66.